

103^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 137

To enhance United States efforts to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 6, 1993

Mr. BERMAN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To enhance United States efforts to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Whereas the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is among the most grave national security challenges the United States faces;

Whereas President Clinton has stated that preventing the spread of such weapons will be a chief priority of United States foreign and national security policy;

Whereas, as part of that policy, the United States will seek the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, an issue to be decided in 1995 by a conference of the parties to the Treaty;

Whereas the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, long considered a key milestone in global efforts

to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, will greatly assist the United States in achieving the indefinite extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

Whereas the United States committed itself in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (done at Moscow, August 1963) to seek “to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end”;

Whereas in 1992 Congress enacted legislation requiring a nuclear testing moratorium until July 1, 1993, and an end to all testing by September 1996;

Whereas President Clinton announced on July 30, 1993, that the United States will continue the moratorium for at least 15 more months unless another country resumes testing, and will pursue multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty;

Whereas, prior to this announcement, the House of Representatives had passed legislation that would appropriate \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 to conduct nuclear tests;

Whereas the program of safeguards on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency serves as the frontline in preventing the diversion of nuclear material for weapons purposes;

Whereas the safeguard responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency have grown sharply in recent years as a result of the increase in the number of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the non-

proliferation undertakings of Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa;

Whereas for a decade the United States has paid its assessed contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency at the end of the calendar year in which it is due, complicating the International Atomic Energy Agency's ability to fulfill its obligations;

Whereas, as a result of the fall of totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe and the breakup of the Soviet Union, successor governments have lacked adequate export controls over the possible outflow of dual use technology related to the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas the United States is an original signatory of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (hereinafter in this resolution referred to as the "Chemical Weapons Convention") which bans the possession of chemical weapons; and

Whereas an international preparatory commission has been established to complete all the work necessary to bring the Chemical Weapons Convention into force in January 1996: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

3 **SECTION 1. ENDING NUCLEAR TESTING.**

4 The Congress—

5 (1) commends the President for his decision to
6 continue the moratorium on nuclear testing; and

1 (2) encourages the President to begin prepara-
2 tions expeditiously for multilateral negotiations on a
3 comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

4 **SEC. 2. EXTENDING THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION**
5 **TREATY.**

6 The Congress strongly shares the view that the Trea-
7 ty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an es-
8 sential component of international security and should be
9 extended indefinitely in 1995.

10 **SEC. 3. REALLOCATING NUCLEAR TESTING FUNDS.**

11 It is the sense of the Congress that amounts that
12 would have been made available to conduct nuclear tests
13 during fiscal year 1994 should be reallocated as follows:

14 (1) \$50,000,000 should be made available to
15 enable the United States to pay its assessed con-
16 tributions to the International Atomic Energy Agen-
17 cy earlier in that agency's fiscal year.

18 (2) \$16,000,000 should be made available for
19 the United States assessed contribution for the
20 preparatory commission of the Chemical Weapons
21 Convention.

22 (3) \$30,000,000 should be made available
23 through a nonproliferation fund to assist the emerg-
24 ing democracies in Eastern Europe and the inde-

1 pendent states of the former Soviet Union in devel-
2 oping an adequate system of export controls.

3 (4) \$4,000,000 should be made available for the
4 Reduced Enrichment in Research and Test Reactors
5 Program.

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